

CLAIMS:

1. A method for the temporal synchronization of clocks (15) which are assigned to nodes (10) that communicate via a communication medium (5), characterized by the following steps:

- 5 - at least for the nodes (10) that are to be synchronized: acquiring (110) state values which are dependent on a time base of the nodes (10);
 - for all acquired state values: filing (120) the acquired state value at a corresponding position in a first list (L) comprising (k+1) positions, if the acquired state value is smaller than the (k+1) smallest element or is smaller than or equal to the (k+1) smallest element of the list (L) and where k is a predefinable error tolerance;
 - 10 - for all acquired state values: filing (130) the acquired state value at a corresponding position in a second list (H) comprising (k+1) positions, if the acquired state value is greater than the (k+1) greatest element or is greater than or equal to the (k+1) greatest element of the list (H);
 - forming (160) a mean value (M) from the (k+1) smallest element of the first
15 list (L) and the (k+1) greatest element of the second list (H), if $n \geq (2k+2)$, where n is the number of acquired state values;
 - determining (170) a correction value (K) as a function of the mean value (M); and
 - correcting (180) the clocks (15) that are to be synchronized such that a
20 current state value of this clock (15) takes the correction value into account.

2. A method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the filing (120, 130) of the determined state values in the first list (L) and/or in the second list (H) is carried out sequentially.

25 3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the first list (L) is formed by corresponding registers (L0, L1, ..., Lk) and/or the second list (H) is formed by corresponding registers (H0, H1, ..., Hk).

4. A method as claimed in any of the preceding claims, characterized in that
- the first list (L) is initialized with values which are greater than the greatest state value that is to be expected; and/or
 - the second list (H) is initialized with values which are smaller than the
- 5 smallest state value that is to be expected.
5. A method as claimed in any of the preceding claims, characterized in that
- during filing (120) of an acquired state value in the first list (L) a sorting in terms of the size of the stored state values is retained so that $\text{value}(L_0) \geq \text{value}(L_1) \geq \dots \geq$
- 10 $\text{value}(L_k)$ is always true, where L_0, L_1, \dots, L_k denote the $(k+1)$ positions of the list (L) and $\text{value}(L_i)$ is the value at a position (L_i) ; and
- during filing (130) of an acquired state value in the second list (H) a sorting in terms of the size of the stored state values is retained so that $\text{value}(H_0) \leq \text{value}(H_1) \leq \dots \leq$
- 15 $\text{value}(H_k)$ is always true, where H_0, H_1, \dots, H_k denote the $(k+1)$ positions of the list (H) and $\text{value}(H_i)$ is the value at a position (H_i) .
6. A method as claimed in any of the preceding claims, characterized in that a state value (Z) is stored at a position (L_i) of the first list (L) as a function of the following steps:
- 20 - the positions (L_0, L_1, \dots, L_k) are searched for a position (L_i) of the first list (L), so that the following is true:
- $\text{value}(L_0) \geq \text{value}(L_1) \geq \dots \geq \text{value}(L_i) \geq Z \geq \text{value}(L_{i+1}) \geq \dots \geq \text{value}(L_k)$;
 - if no such position (L_i) is found, then the state value (Z) is rejected;
- 25 - if such a position (L_i) is found, then for all positions $\{(L_j \mid 0 \leq j < i)\}$ the value $\text{value}(L_j)$ stored at the position (L_j) is replaced by the value $\text{value}(L_{j+1})$ stored at the position L_{j+1} and the state value (Z) is stored at the position (L_i) of the list (L).
7. A method as claimed in any of the preceding claims, characterized in that a
- 30 state value (Z) is stored at a position (H_i) of the second list (H) as a function of the following steps:
- the positions (H_0, H_1, \dots, H_k) are searched for a position (H_i) of the second list (H), so that the following is true:

- $\text{value}(H_0) \leq \text{value}(H_1) \leq \dots \leq \text{value}(H_i) \leq Z \leq \text{value}(H_{i+1}) \leq \dots \leq \text{value}(H_k)$;

- if no such position (H_i) is found, then the state value (Z) is rejected;

- 5 - if such a position (H_i) is found, then for all positions $\{(H_j \mid 0 \leq j < i)\}$ the value $\text{value}(H_j)$ stored at the position H_j is replaced by the value $\text{value}(H_{j+1})$ stored at the position H_{j+1} and the state value (Z) is stored at the position (H_i) of the list (H).

8. A method as claimed in any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the following steps are carried out:

- 10 - as a function of an error tolerance (k), a set (B) of predefinable end values $\{B_0, B_1, \dots, B_{(k-1)}\}$ is predefined such that

- $B_0 = 0$; $B_i \leq B_{i+1}$, for all $i \in \{0, 1, \dots, (k-1)\}$; and

- $2j < B_j$, for all $j \in \{1, \dots, (k)\}$;

- 15 - if $B_k > n$, a value i for $i \in \{0, 1, \dots, (k-1)\}$ is selected as a function of the number n of acquired state values such that the condition $B_i \leq n < B_{i+1}$ is true;

- if $B_k \leq n$, $i = k$ is selected; and

- the mean value (M) is formed from the values $\text{value}(L_{(k-j)})$ and $\text{value}(H_{(k-j)})$ stored at the positions $L_{(k-i)}$ and $H_{(k-i)}$.

- 20 9. A method as claimed in any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the following values are predefined:

- error tolerance $k = 2$;

- end value $B_1 = 3$; and

- end value $B_2 = 8$.

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10. A node (10) which communicates with other nodes (10) by means of a communication medium, characterized in that the node (10)

- has a clock (15);

- 30 - has means for acquiring state values, the state values being dependent on a time base of the node (10) and/or on a time base of the other nodes;

- has a first list (L) comprising $(k+1)$ positions and a second list (H) comprising $(k+1)$ positions;

- has means for filing (120) an acquired state value at a corresponding position of the first list (L);

- has means for filing (130) an acquired state value at a corresponding position of the second list (H);

5 - has means for forming (160) a mean value (M) from an element of the first list (L) and an element of the second list (H);

- has means for forming a correction value (K); and

- has means for correcting the clock (15).

10 11. A node (10) as claimed in claim 10, characterized in that a method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 9 is carried out in the node (10).

12. A communication system (1) which has a number of nodes (10) that communicate via a communication medium (5), characterized in that at least one node (10)

15 - has a clock (15);

- has means for acquiring state values;

- has a first list (L) comprising (k+1) positions and a second list (H) comprising (k+1) positions;

20 - has means for filing (120) an acquired state value at a corresponding position of the first list (L);

- has means for filing (130) an acquired state value at a corresponding position of the second list (H);

- has means for forming (160) a mean value (M) from an element of the first list (L) and an element of the second list (H);

25 - has means for forming a correction value (K); and

- has means for correcting the clock (15).

13. A communication system (1) as claimed in claim 12, characterized in that a method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 9 is carried out in at least one node (10).

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14. A computer program which can be run on a computer, in particular on a microprocessor, characterized in that the computer program is programmed to carry out a method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 9 when it is run on the computer.

15. A computer program as claimed in claim 14, characterized in that the computer program is stored in a memory element, in particular in a Random Access Memory (RAM), a Read Only Memory (ROM) or a Flash memory.